MRS. FLEMING AT LIBERTY.

WITH HER CHILDREN SHE GOES TO LAWYER SHAW'S HOME.

The Remarkable Scene in Court When the Prisoner Was Acquitted-A Trial Which Has Cost the County Over \$30,000-flow the Jury Decided Mrs. Fleming's Fate. Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming stepped jauntily out of the prison gate of the Tombs yesterday afternoon, picked her way daintily over the wet sidewalk to a carriage in waiting and was whisked away from her gloomy surroundings in the prison to more congenial

scenes. Dismal as the day was it is likely that

added to her exuberance. For nearly ten months she had been imprisened in the Tombs, charged with the crime of poisoning her mother, and for seven weeks of that period she was subjected to the strain of a trial which was one of the most remarkable on record. During her imprisonment she gay birth to a child, a boy, now nearly five months old. She took him away with her yesterday.

After the excitement of the closing scene of her trial Mrs. Fleming decided to remain another night in the Tombs, although she was at liberty to go after her discharge. She did not want to submit to the hysterical plaudits of the morbid crowd gathered around the Criminal Court building, so she spent a quiet night in the prison which she had grown to regard as ome, and shortly after noon yesterday, when Lawyer John C. Shaw arrived with a coupé to take her away, she was as fresh and smiling as a society woman about to take her afternoor ride in the park.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER UNITED.

Lawyer Shaw took her first to the headquar ters of the Gerry society, where her twelveyear-old daughter Gracie had been since he mother's incarceration. Lawyer Shaw had considerable difficulty in securing Gracie's release. She had been locked up by the prosecut ing officials as a possible witness, as it was she who was said to have carried the alleged poisoned clam chowder to Mrs. Bliss. It was not until Lawyer Shaw threatened habeas corpus proceedings that he secured the little girl's release. The meeting between mother and daughter was most affecting, as whatever Mrs. Fleming's moral shortcomings may be she has since she came into public notice manifested outwardly, at least, the deepest affection for her children. After securing Gracie Lawyer Shaw and his charge returned to the Tomba, Mrs. Fleming packed up her belongings in a new trunk, took leave of her prison acquaintances, among whom was Maria Barbert, whose conviction for murder in the first degree was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and left the prison for good through the private entrance on

the Leonard street side.

There was a good-sized crowd around as she passed out through the prison gate, and the windows of the neighboring factories were crowded with girls anxious to get a glimpse her. Alice Lourand, whose sentence to the workhouse for 160 days for drunkenness expired on Monday, and who had been detailed as nurse for Mrs. Fleming's latest born, Robbie, carried the baby out first and got in the coupé Then Lawyer Shaw led Mrs. Fleming and Gracle out. The coupé was driven away at a rapid pace, and after a short stop at Lawye Shaw's office it took Mrs. Fleming and her children down to the Liberty street ferry, and she took a train to Lawyer home at Finderne, N. J., about thirty-three miles from New York, Lawyer Shaw said he would have Mrs. Fleming's other two children, Walker, 14 years old, and Averill, 4 years old, who were taken care of by a friend at his home when Mrs. Fleming got there. He said Mrs. Fleming would spend a month recuperating at his home. Ferdinand Wilckes was ot at the Tombs yesterday, but Florence Bliss, Mrs. Fleming's half-sister, who was her faithful companion during the trial, was on hand and helped her arrange her belongings.

CLOSING SCENE OF THE TRIAL.

The closing scene of the trial on Tuesday night was melodramatic in the extreme, and the denouement—the announcing of the verdict by the foreman—so exciting that spectators and court officers apparently lost their senses, it was a scene long to be remembered, and the like has seldom been witnessed in any court room in modern times. Five minutes before the jury came in the court officers busied themselves scating the crowd. There was a preliminary buzz of conversation before the jury entered, but it died out as the twelve jurymen filed into the court room. They took their scats amid an impressive silence, and then the defendant entered. She walked with a quick, nervous step to her scat, and for the first time during the seven weeks' ordeal it was observed that she was affected by a the strain. There was none of the flippant manner which she manifested during the trial. Her face was as pale as death and she stared straight ahead. She appare 'y did not trust herself to take a second gial. at the jury. She had cast a furtive giance on the jury CLOSING SCENE OF THE TRIAL. not trust nesses.

Jory. She had cast a furtive glance at the jury as she entered. There are certain signs of expression in the countenances of jurymen returning from their deliberations which can be read by trained observers, but this was an exceptional jury. If the grim, impassive countenances of the twelve men betokened anything of their decision, the expression was ominous of expriction.

The three lawyers for the defence, Messrs. The three lawyers for the defence, Messrs, Shaw, Nathan, and Okie, leaned far down on the counsel table and, with pale faces and compressed lips, tried to read the faces of the jury. An impressive silence pailed the court room while everybody awaited the appearance of the Recorder. There was a delay of, berlaps, three minutes, but it seemed like half an hour. A side door opened, an attendant shouted, "Hats off in court" and the Recorder entered. As he mounted the bench the silence became oppressive. He nodded to the tall, venerable-looking Clerk of the court, who arose and in solemn tones addressed the jury.

THE SOLEMN MOMENT. His opening question was like the beginning of the chanting of the litany for the dead by a catholic priest at a solemn requiem mass. His olemnity was contagious. The foreman, who olemnity was contagious. The foreman, who has aged perceptibly during the trial, answere has aged perceptibly during the trial, answered the preliminary questions, as to whether the jury had agreed, in a sepulchraltone which cast a gloom over the court room. The jury and defendant stood up in obedience to the Cierk's order. Then he continued de-

to the Cierk's order. Then he consumer the pressingly:

"Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the defendant. Defendant, look at the jury. What say you, gentlemen of the jury, do you find the defendant at the bar, Mary Alice Almont Fleming gullty, or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," impressively responded Foreman Poort.

ing guilty, or not guilty?

"Not guilty," impressively responded Foreman Poor.

There was a momentary silence, and then the reaction came. The outbursts of cheers which followed in quick succession were worthy of a troop of cavairy charging in battle. Navai veterans have heard such outbursts in engagements where the command, "Board with a cheer," has been passed, and it can be stated that the cheering was the genuine American article, "Hooray!" Hooray." Hooray. "Again and again it echoed through the control of the control of

Bushing the unruly spectators into seats.

How a reporter escapen.

The doors were locked and the Recorder had ordered that nobody be allowed to leave the court room. The newspaper reporters, to whom every moment at that hour was valuable, rished for the doors, but could not get out. For fully five minutes the uproar continued, and finally the court officers managed to get the mob seated. When this was accomplished one reporter, who positively could not remain scated, was walking around and was grabbed by one irate court officer, who ordered another to minlock the door and the reporter was fired unceremonitously into the corridor. Ficking up his hat, he yelled his thanks to the officer and fiel. The Recorder sat with a fixed stare until silence had been restored. Then he began his rebuke to the crowd, saying that he had never seen or beard of such a spectacle in an American court room before. He singled out the witnesses, Happner and Wilckes, whom, he said, were especially demonstrative, and ordered Heppner to be detained by the deputy Sheriff. Happner, it was said by several who saw him during the demonstration, had behaved most decorously, and his arraignment by the facorder was regarded as unjust, while Wilckes, it was also said, had not participated in the cheering. HOW A REPORTER ESCAPED.

proof that the verdict was against their client. Evidently the excitement overcame this juror. When Mrs. Fleming stood up at the bar to be formally discharged by the Court her ordinary demeanor had returned and her "Thank you" to the Court was heard distinctly throughout the room. The Hecorder ordered Prison Guard Daniel Kelly to escort Mrs. Fleming safely out of the building. He evidently had no idea that she intended of her cwn volition to svend another night in the Tombs. Kelly took her across the liridized Sighs and she stopped on the bridge and looked curiously below at the crowd in the street. Kelly had charge of Mrs. Fleming while she was beine taken to and from the court during her trial. He said the first time he noticed any extraordinary change in her appearance was when it was announced that the jury had returned with the verdict. She had spent the intervening eleven hours of suspense in a prison pen, with an occasional walk through the corridor and over the Bridge of Sighs. When it was announced that the jury had returned with a verdict Capt. Kelly led his charge up from the pen.

"Now try and bear up and keep yourself tonot even sunshine and balmy air could have

up from the pen.

Now try and bear up and keep yourself together, no matter whether the verdict is for or
against you," he said as they walked up the
stairs.

All right, I will," replied Mrs. Fleming, WHAT THE LAWYERS SAID.

WHAT THE LAWYERS SAID.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre left to attend the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga on Monday night after concluding his long and eloquent address. He was completely exhausted by his arduous work during the trial. Dr. O'Sullivan had disappointment in his countenance after the verdict was announced, but all he would say was that he was conscious of having done his duty in the case.

Mr. Brooke, the senior counsel for the defence, went to Philadelphia on Tucaday evening. His son Lex wired bim as seen as the result was announced, and it is presumed, to use one of Mr. Brooke's expressions, that "Limerick was beautiful" in the Quaker City. He appeared in the Gentry murder trial there yesterday. Law-

beautiful" in the Quaker City. He appeared in the Gentry murder trial there yesterday. Law-yer Shaw said that while the verdict surprised them in the manner in which it was announced, it was just as they had expected. He had heard that the jury stood ten for acquittal on the first ballot and the other two casting blank ballots. He said Mrs. Fleming named the two jurymen who cast the blank ballots. He said that Scheele would have been attacked by the de-fence even if he had not taken the stand. HOW THE VERDICT WAS REACHED.

Scheele would have been attacked by the defence even if he had not taken the stand.

Immediately on retiring to the jury room a ballot was taken. This was done before a man on the jury had expressed to his colleagues an opinion one way or the other. The ballot stood 9 to 3 for acquittal. Then the jurors began an informal discussion of the evidence. One wiser than the rest suggested that it would be as well to go to luncheon. It was not far from 2 o'clock then. After luncheon George T. Montgomery, juror No. 7, moved that the jury resolve itself into a deliberative body, with Foreman C. B. Foor as Chairman, and that all discussion be carried on under parliamentary rules. This motion was carried unanimously, and thereafter every juror who had anything to say said it after first being recognized by the Chair.

The evidence was in this way taken up bit by bit and thoroughly discussed. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the Jauneses wase found by Acting Inspector McCullarh and Expert Scheele among Mrs. Fleming's effects in the cellar of the Colonial Hotel was taken up. One juror, who had held out against acquittal said that if he could be sure that wase could not be traced to Mrs. Fleming, he would vote for acquittal. Another juror wanted to know how much arsenio Prof. Mott had found in the portion of the stomach he analyzed and how much Scheele had found in the portion analyzed by him.

To enlighten both jurors a communication was sent to the Recorder. It was after 7 o'clock and the jury went to dinner. After dinner the Hecorder's answer was read. With regard to the vase, it said that the evidence showed that it had been found twenty-seven days after Mrs. Bliss's death. One of the jurymen remarked that them years and the purp went to dinner. After dinner the Recorder's answer was read. With regard to the vase, it said that the evidence showed that the solence of the two that he vase where it was found. There was nothing in the evidence to show that the vase had ever been in Mrs. Fleming's effects with noison and put the vase w nan, said:

"Gentlemen, there is only one way we can ome to an agreement, and that is for each side o concede something to the other."

A third ballot was taken, and Mrs. Fleming ran acquitted. SCHEELE'S TESTIMONY THROWN OUT.

was acquitted.

SCHEELE'S TESTIMONY THROWN OUT.

It seems that Scheele's testimony, while it was considered, was almost entirely thrown out. The testimony of Dr. Bullman, the physician first called to attend Mrs. Bliss, was received with little weight. Three jurors—John D. Buchtel, Edward N. Friedrich, and Charles Sam—told a Sin reporter yesterday that Scheele's testimony could not be accepted as true if they found Mrs. Fleming innocent. They believed his testimony had been discredited and did not accept it. Mr. Friedrich said: "Dr. Bullman testified that in five years he had treated 500 cases of acute gastritis, and yet none of the jury believed he had any idea that Mrs. Bliss was poisoned, even after his second visit to her. Then, too, the jury threw out the testimony of little Florence King. We didn't believe the child understood the nature of her testimony." Mr. Friedrich added that he believed that the majority of the jury believed that Mrs. Fleming may have been guilty, but there was no evidence to substantiate their belief.

The statement was made that Charles B. Poor, the foreman of the jury, had been discharged from his place because he was drawn on the jury. Mr. Foor was a bookkeeper for eight years for Thomas McMullen & Co., 44 Beaver street. He was discharged, but not because of the fact that he served on the jury.

WHAT THE TRIAL COST.

street. He was discharged, but not because of the fact that he served on the jury.

WHAT THE TRIAL COST.

The cost of the trial to the county was estimated yesterday approximately, as follows: Recorder's saiary two months, \$2,300: fees for Jurors (1,100 talesmen being summoned), \$5,000: fees for Experts Vaughan, Mott, and Schoele, \$10,100: fees for Dr. Bullman, \$500: stenographer's fees (1,500,000 words transcribed), \$3,000: witnesses fees, \$1,600: salaries of clerks and court officers, \$2,300: salaries and fees of prosecuting officials, \$4,500. Total, \$30,400. The cost of preparing the case and the services of the police officials and detectives is not included in this. It is probable that the trial may cost Mrs. Fleming as much as this. She has received \$21,000 of the \$85,000 left in trust for her with the City Chamberlain by her father, the late Robert Swift Livingston. She declares she has not assigned this money to her counsel as yet. Lawyer Shaw will institute proceedings to obtain for her the remainder of the money, as under the provisions of the will it was to revert to her in the event of the death of her money, as under the wind the story that she was to marry Ferdinand Wilckes in the event of her acquittal.

HELD FOR ASSAULTING SCHEELE. Max Mansfield Admits Striking the Flem ing Trial Witness.

After listening to the evidence presented, Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Court yesterday, held Max Mansfield in \$100 ball for trial in the Court of Special Sessions for as saulting Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the chemist for the prosecution in the Fleming murder trial, in Kruger's saloon, Broadway and Chambers street, on the evening of June 15.

Mansfield admitted having struck Scheele in the face with his open hand, the result of a quarrel growing out of the Fleming case. Magistrate Deuel said that, in view of this admission, a technical assault had been committed, and he could do nothing but hold the prisoner.

Monsfield furnished bonds and was released.

When cross-examining Dr. Scheele, after he had told of the assault, Lawyer Charles Lex Brooke, who appeared for the defendant, asked:

"You are the famous Dr. Scheele who testified in the Floming trial?"

"Yes, I had that pleasure," was the Doctor's answer.

answer.
"Yes, you are the Dr. Scheele that ten or a dozen witnesses testified under eath they would not believe, not even your sworn statement."
"I object, I object," shouter Dr. Scheele's
counsel. "The Fieming case is ended."
Magistrate Deucl sustained the objection.

JERSEY CITY GETS SOUTH COPE. A Communipaw Tract Worth \$2,000,000

Recovered from Squatters. Shoriff Toffey put Jersey City in possession of the piece of property near the Central Railroal station known as the South Cove grant. The tract includes about twenty acres and is estimated to be worth about \$2,000,000. It has been occupied by the Central Railroad Company and a number of squatters for more than twenty years. Some employees of the Street and Water Board put up small fences to mark off the property, and two policemen

vere left there on guard. Notice to vacate was afterward served upon Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce, who has been a squat-Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce, who has been a squat-ter on the property for a number of years. Sho occupies an old hula of a heat and has sev-eral cords of eld wood and a quantity of old from stored nearly. The Central Railroad a ompany has made several unsuccessful at-tempts to evict her. She claimed considera-tion from the city because she had held the property she is on for the city against the rail-road company. It was finally arranged to give her a lease for one mouth for a considera-tion of \$1, and she agreed to get out at the end I, and she agreed to get out at the end

Sheriff. Hebpner, it was said by several who saw him during the demonstration, had be a most decorously, and his arraignment by the Recorder was regarded as unjust, while of the Recorder was regarded as unjust, while the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to take advantage of it, and she agreed to get out at the end of the time.

This grant has been in litigation for more than twenty years. The grant was made to the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to take advantage of it, and the was made to the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to take advantage of it, and the was made to the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to take advantage of it, and the city was made to the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to take advantage of the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to take advantage of the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to take advantage of the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to take advantage of the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city failed to the city by the Riparian Commissioners for a consideration of \$1.000. The city fai

DIVERSION ON THE STAGE. FAUDEFILLE IS HERE IN JUNE, BUT DRAMA IS ABSENT.

ome of the Variety Acts Take the Form of Plays-Churles Dixon in "Two Can Play at That Game"-An Explanation of Magician Herrmann's Rifle Trick There is no serious drama in town this week. The entertainments in the form of plays are "Pinafore" at the Herald Square, "El Capi-tan" at the Broadway, and "In Gay New York" at the Casino. Down at Manhattan Beach "Evangeline" may be found, as well as the fireworks, the circus, and the Sousa concerts. Kellar is in his last week at Daly's. There is no lack of vaudeville, for that style of ntertainment prevails at three continuous shows two music halls, and four roof resorts. The all-day-and-evening programmes come at Keith's Union Square, Proctor's Twenty-third Street, and at Pastor's, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickson, Stinson and Merton, and Bonnie Thornton are the leading specialists, respectively, in these theatres. Koster & Bial's and Proc or's Pleasure Palace are the two music halls now in service, and each is topped by an open-air auditorium that is used on hot, clear nights. Marie Dressler is a conspicuous newomer at the former, and a group of Japanese swordsmen is similarly favored at the Pleasure Palace. The roof shows are the Madison Square Garden, with Press Eldridge, Waiter Gale, and the Judges in black letters on the programme; the Casino, with a quartet that Dora Wiley heads; the Olympia, where Fregoli has the longest specialty of all, and the American, whose jokers are Hughey Dougherty and Smith and Cook. The Eden Musée's wax-works, the eldoloscope views, and Huber's Museum, where the gentleman with the rubber neck stretches himself half-hourly for the edification of all beholders, are three shows that can be viewed both afternoon and evening.

One of the best items in the repertory of Charles Dickson and his associates in his venture as a "star" was a curtain raiser entitled Book III., Chapter 1.," and it is this comedictta n but slightly altered form that he is now playing at Keith's Union Square, calling it "Two Can Play at That Game." His companions are Lillian Burkhart-Dickson and George Leonard, whom the play has three months married, while Mr. Dickson is in the guise of a friend of the husband, for whom the wife has conceived a dislike, and from whom she is determined to rid her household. Taking into her confidence an aunt who is noted for her command of disci-plinary tactics, the latter writes averring that in Dumas's "Lucille," at a certain passage, there is a sure method of sending the unwelcome visiis a sure method of sending the unwelcome visitor away. Coached by this passage, the wife immediately makes violent love to her husband's friend, and in a few moments has the fellow dreadfully shocked and determined on making his escape before the household's gods topple. As he recovers sufficiently to look about him after the wife's departure from the room, he discovers the aunt's letter upon the floor. As it is without address or signature, he reads, and promptly refers to the mentioned volume, which he flods opened at the page indicated by the letter of advice. There in cold print are some of the impassioned sentences that the wife spoke to him out a few minutes before. Her plan is, of course, plain to him, and when he turns a little further on in the book he fluds a way to thwart her. It is to make violent love in return, which he does, even permitting the husband to find him upon his knees before the wife, pleading with her to fly with him. As his own scheme includes making the husband very angry, he behaves with great effrontery, one effective line—both with husband and audience—being "What do you want?" spoken as he discovers that the husband is listening to his lovemaking. After a speli of talk about a duel between the men, with attendant chances of bercavenent for the wife, the explanation is given, and the whole comes to an end as pleasantly and as logically as if four full acts had gone before. In the programme it is sandwiched in hetween the spetor away. Coached by this passage, the wife comes to an end as pleasantly and as logically as if four full acts had gone before. In the programme it is sandwiched in between the specialty of a man and weman who sing play on guttars, and thump the piano with their heeis, and another pair that does high kicking and jumping, but there is not the slightest suggestion of specialties in the acting of the tiny concet, all three of its players entering into it carefully and seriously. Thus handled, what would be considered too heavy for summer amusement in two-hour length proves entirely

The big-lettered announcement at Proctor's Iwenty-third Street is allotted to Stinson and Merton, who do what they call a new sketch, though its newness is a matter of arrangement rather than of material. It is about as far from the standards of the legitimate stage as anything well could be, and there is no pretence of anything else, for at the beginning the man of the pair enters, walks to the front, and commences a clog dance, laughing and talking nonsense the while. He keeps at this till the appearance of his companion, a woman whose ample figure comes in later for expressive description. At her approach he stops dancing, fixes her eye with an engaging smile, and puts out his hand as if to shake hands. She also extends her hand, and he puts one of his coat tails into it, which she shakes cordially till she discovers the trick played upon her. This piece of business" is repeated four times in the specialty, and plainly will be a never-failing spring of joy. There's a title to the sketch, "The Insurance Agent," and the man holds a small blank book, in which he prepares to write answers to his absurd questions. To several queries concerning her parents' habits he answers are the ones universally given, and when she declares that her age is 12 he asks feelingly if it is for the second or third time. The boy that ascidentally tumbles down in the gallery is brought into the sketch, the man hinting that he is nis companion's brother, who is referred to in the lines. As if tiring of cracking lokes, he breaks in with a clog dance with he words. Domocratic parade," and the rattle of shoes that follows times the roll of a drum and drum beating for marching. Keep something going, seems to be the performers' motto, and it makes little difference what it is. When a boy up stairs interrupts a nonsensical speech and a goneral laugh foilows, the specialist remarks: "I guess I'u better stop here," beckons his companion in from the wings and they go on with nonsense in which he imitates four-year-olds in playing games, and again, with the woman's hand in his rubs his other hand up and down the extended arm, as if stropping a razor, till his query. "Bay rum ?" brings an end to it. While it is going on there is no cessation in the hearers' laughter nor in the male performer's, so it all may be due to the power of example. Whatever it is that makes folks laugh at such absurdities it is present with this pair in sufficient quantity to keep their names on the theater's announcement card in plak and blue letters a foot high. with an engaging smile, and puts out his hand as if to shake hands. She also ex-

Professional sleight-of-hand performers and wonder-workers are laughing among themselves over the idea that Professor Herrmann's sullet-catching trick is dangerous to the performer. Their glee is tinged with envy. too, for he gets some credence for his bold claim of bravery in this simple variation of what they call the "Wyman gun trick." This was first done many years ago, and after being exhibited for a time by the best wizards, fell into the hands of the small fry of the profession, with whom it is now too old to be often used. In the Wyman trick a single, muzzle-loading gun or pistoi was used, and the use of breech-loading weapons, such as Herrmann's marksmen employ, necessitates a slight change of method, because the essential item lies in the nature of the ammunition. The builtes shown to the andience, and marked for identification after the firing, are as leaden as the missiles that ended the existence of Mother Goose's famous "little man." The builtes actuably fired from the weapons are bails of powdered graphite, so nearly resembling the gentine article that it is not impossible to have the marksmen as much deceived as any observer from a distance. With the single muzzle-loading arm, the lead builet having been marked, was secured by the performer by a "sleight"—that is, a motion of the hand too quick for the epe to follow—and the graphite builet was pinced in the weapon, there to be crusised by the ramnod. In the newer and more elaborate form of the trick four or more cartridges are displayed and marked. They are of the ordinary sort except that the lead bail can be easily whited from the couper shell. When Herrmann first used this trick here several years ago, six carridges were passed to the audience, and one observer, with a conscientious eye for small details, examined his sample of annountinos so closely that he twisted the builter from its secket. Announcing that fact, he was told to discard the cartridge, and did so. Theo, though only five cartridge, were handed to the performer's as letant for conversance to the marksmen, he delivered six one for each rilleman. That this point was unseen by most of the audience at the time assistate an understanding of how simple a trick really is that seems to be remarkably mysterions and complicated.

The substitution of the graphite tipped for the lead hall cartridges is made with the aid of a "changing plate" a piece of apparatus that in whom it is now too old to be often used. In the Wyman trick a single, muzzle-loading gun or

The substitution of the graphite tipped for the lead half cartridges is made with the aid of a "cinniging plate," a piece of apparatus that in some form or other is in every prestituizitateur's outfit. As first shown, this plate conceals the graphite cartridges, but when cartridges are passed to the shooters the genuine cartridges are inside, and the false ammunition is loaded into the guns. As the plate is emptided, it is thrown upon the stage carelessly, but it always lands in the wings. Once there an assistant se-

cures the ball cartridges, twists the marked bullets from them, and hands them to his chief when the latter steps out of view. When he appears again he carries a plate, not the one just cast aside, holding it edge up with the fingers of both hands in front of it. Between fingers and plate are the real builtets, and when the report of the guns comes, it is a simple matter to flip the plate up to a horizontal position, at the same time dronping the marked builtets into it, from which they are handed out to wondering observers. The plate may then, of course, be passed round for inspection. With a smeoth bore, breech-leading gun, there might be some danger that the graphite bail would hold together long enough to endanger the eyes or face of the tarcet, but in a modern weapon the rifling inside the barrel breaks up the mass at once, and when it leaves the barrel it is promptly dissipated. The utter absurdity of marking a lead builtet for identification after it has been shot from a rifle is not apparent to every one, but those who should know assert that it would be difficult to find any of the markings after a builet so fired was recovered.

The German opera "Der Oberstelger" will be

The German opera " Der Oberstelger" will be

revived at Terrace Garden to-night for the remainder of the week. It is settled that Francis Wilson will produce a musical piece at what was Abbey's Theatre, as planned. Its title is "Half a King," and it is a transfer by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander from the French. "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen." which got to Chicago through the adaptive hands of Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse, is so big a success that we are to have it at the Fifth Avenue at the end of August. Excellent stock companies are spending the summer at two San Francisco theatres, with weekly changes of bill, many plays that have been familiar in the East being used. Henry Irving writes to The Sun that "the agreement of taste be-tween America and England has been marked" during the short provincial tour which he has made since leaving us. "King Arthur," not previously acted in that country out of London, was received enthusiastically, and "The Bells" and "The Merchant of Venice" were popular. The death of Frank Mayo left "Pudd'nhead Wilson" with an important vacancy to fill, the drama having proved valuable, and it is said that the actors who have applied number hundreds, ranging from men capable of playing the part to crude amateurs. Mary French Field, a daughter of the late Eugene Field, is to become a public reader of his poems. Frances Willard is out with an article praising the clean-Willard is out with an article praising the cleanliness of vaudeville in the Keith theatres. NellaBergen is the new soprano in "El Capitan," Marige Lessing now plays the rural
bride" In Gay New York," Manager Hamilton announces that political orators may speak
from the stage of the American and Casino roof gardens in the quarter-hour intermission of vaudeville. Oscar Hammeratein has
joined the managers who abolish the nuisance
and swindle of ticket peddling. He has adopted
the never-failing plan of refusing admission to oned the managers who accounts the nusance and swindle of ticket pediling. He has adopted the never-falling plan of refusing admission to persons who buy tickets on the sidewalk. The wife of Abdallah, the acrobat who was nearly killed by a fail from a wire, came to America to nurse him, and now she is performing at the Pleasure Paiace, while he is able to act as her attendant on the stage. Odell Williams, who looks like Col Ingersoll anyway, and can complete a perfect likeness by artifice, is going to deliver Ingersoll lectures in sedate mimicry of the original orator. Augustin Daly writes to THE Sun that he will take his company to London, after all, but to some other theatre than the one bearing his name, as that house is profitably occupied by "The Geisha." which will be brought to his New York stage by and by,

Belasco Nettles a Judgment. David Belasco, the playwright and trainer of actresses, who has just received a \$16,000 judgment against N. K. Fairbank for making Mrs. Leslie Carter a star, is being reminded through other legal proceedings that there were times when he was not as flush of money as he is now. A few days ago he was summoned to explain why he didn't pay a judgment obtained against him on March 4, 1892, by George Green, pro-prietor of the Hotel Metropole, for \$110.06. The summons was returnable in the City Court, Chambers, at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, but Mr. Belasco did not appear. Instead, he went to the office of Freling H. Smith, attorney for Mr. Green, and settled the claim. Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yes-terday handed down a decision denying the re-quest for extra compensation made by the jury that tried the Belasco suit. him on March 4, 1892, by George Green, pro-

POET CUITER PUIS UP A FENCE.

Blyme-Who Can the Author Bet The following poetleal report of events in Little Neck, the home of Bloodgood H. Cutter, the poet of Long Island, is sent from Little Neck without signature, but a study of the lines seems to leave no doubt of its author-

While the evening sun was setting o'er the dammers on the bay, a troop of merry children to the village on their way, took a shady path that led them through a little patch of wood, owned by the Poet Cutter, a man of verse, and good. The children's laugh and prattle, carried by the summer breeze, startled a herd of rattle standing 'neath the shady trees. Their peace thus disturbed by the get that it was milking time, and, with talls up in the air and fiercely lowered horn, the herd pranced wildly o'er the poet's lawn,

The clatter of the hoofs and the snorts of wild alarm, as the frightened herd dashed o'er the gentle poet's farm, aroused him from a revery as peaceful as the sea, and he hastened out to learn what the matter all could be. He saw at a glance the fearful damage wrought. and his anger was heightened by the mad cows' snort. The poet had been writing an epic on the clam, and his indignation almost made him utter -. The poet heard from each farm hand, how children passing through his land, had by their laugh and merry prattle, slarmed

the herd of quiet cattle.

He said of the cattle:

"Tis wonderful how fast they stride, so near each other, side by side; the when together they get near, they still do manage to keep clear."

Tis wonderful how fast they stride, so near each other, side by side; the' when to gether they get near, they still do manage to keep clear."

He said of the children:

"For twenty revolving years, or more, my neighbors were wont to pass my door. My lands were free by night and day, no fences there did bar their way."

Then he sent his men for posts and rails, hammer and saw, and plenty of nails. The posts were set deep in the ground, till the farm was fenced entirely 'round. Had the Poet Cutter taken to prose, had he taken a wife, the whole world knows, no greater surprise could have struck the town than to find his fences up instead of down. The people taked of the poet's wrath, that had caused him to fence their accustomed path. Then they heard of the cows and the havoe made, and know why the poet their passage stayed.

Some neople said the poet was mean, others thought he should be seen, while others said a man repents, who bars his neighbors with a fence. When the poet heard what his neighbors said, a neculiar notion entered his head, lie would change from a friend to a village foe, and the power of poets the people show. There stands in the village a building tail, known all about as the "Poet's Hall." The sewing seciety meets in the place, and the whir of machines with gessip keeps tesse.

"Tis whispered abroad, in home and in street, that the sewing club must elsewhere meet. The poet has heard what the women have said, and will take his roof from over their head. Little Neck, Great Neck, and other places, too, wonder what next the poet heil do. Some eople feel sad, while others feel cheap, and the little Neck clams do nothing but weep. copie feel sad, while others feel cheap, a

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hearing on the Proposed Dissolution of the New York College of Bentlatry. ALBANY, June 24.-The State Board of Re gents this afternoon directed their Segretary to send to each trustee of the New York College of Dentistry the required thirty days' notice of a hearing at the next meeting of the Regents, ut which will be heard any objections to the pro-posed dissolution of the corporation and the issue of a new charter which shall conform fully to the regular standard form of charter, shall take the place in all respects of the charter under which the college is now operating, and shall provide for a complete reorganization of the adtees are to be notified that the Regents will not tees are to be notified that the Regents will not hereafter consent to the conferring by them of any degree except those of the class of the when of any degree except those of the class of the which has already completed its full course. A college charter in the standard form was granted to Adelphi Academy, under the name of Adelphi College, with power to conduct also an academic degartment under the present hame of Adelphi Academy.

The request of Union Theological Seminary. New York, was granted, that the university confer on its graduates who meet the requirements of the university ordinances the degree of adelphin of definity, altesting the same by a diploma hearing the seals and the signatures of the officers of both the university and the semi-

the officers of both the university and the semi hary.

Riogers Memorial Library of Southampton was admitted to the university.

Charters of academic grade were issued to La Salie Academy, New York; St. Joseph's Academy, Troy, and St. Teresa's Ursulia Academy, New York.

SHAKY SCHOOL BUILDING. BUILDER DECLARES THAT IT

IS READY TO FALL.

Citizens Very Much Worked Up Concern-

ing the Condition of Grammar School 37 Building—The Structure Now Being Repaired, Although Said to Be Unsafe, There is every prospect of a very lively row between the Board of Education, the Building Department, and the residents of East Eightyseventh street between Park and Lexington avenues before long over the condition of Grammar School 37, which is on the north side of the block on that street. The Building Department ordered the Board of Education to make certain repairs in the building, and the Board, after an investigation, decided that the alterations and the strengthening of the walls were necessary, so they gave the contract for that work and the work of erecting an annex to the school on Eighty-eighth street to P. M. Phillips, a builder of 143 Liberty street. As soon as the workmen began tearing down certain portions of the building it became perfectly plain the people in the neighborhood that it would be absolutely unsafe to try and patch up a building which was literally crumbling to bits. They allege that the walls which it is proposed to leave untouched, are in certain places nearly a foot out of plumb; that at any time the whole structure is apt to fall, and that all the repairing in the world would be of absolutely no use to a building which is rotten from top to bottom. They say that the building must come down, as it is a menace to human life, and in a petition which they have drawn up and sent to the Building Department and the Mayor, and also, it is said, to the Board of Aldermen, they point out the fact that it is proposed by the Board of Education to throw open the school in September, or a little later, to between 2,500 and 3,000 children. If this is done, they say, the city may look forward to a catastrophe the like of which it has never experienced before.

The protest is so strong and the feeling in that part of the city has grown so, that in all probability experts will be sent in a few days to look further into the matter. In the mean time, though, the builder and his men-are going on with the patching-up process.

Grammar School 37 is one of the oldest school

buildings in the city. It is of brick, has an imposing front, and was originally three stories high. In 1870 a fourth story was added, and since that time there has been an average of over 2,500 pupils attending the echool. For three or four years the interior of the building has been crumbling badly. The walls have been repaired time and again, the girders and weakening, and in this fashion the structure

weakening, and in this fashion the structure has been kept in tairly good condition. The school is 100 feet on Eighty-seventh street and 100 feet deep. In the centre it is only 46 feet wide, the additional space on either side being used as playgrounds for the children.

Building Inspector Robert Auld was the first official to discover the dangerous condition of the school. He reported the matter immediately to his department, and Special Inspectors Tully and Wheatley were sent up to look over the place. They agreed with Auld that the building was in sad need of repuir. Then the Board of Education sent their superintendent of school buildings. C. B. J. Snyder, up, and he siso advised the immediate repairing of the wings and staircases of the school. So on June 1 the school was hastily closed and Contractor Phillips went to work. He started in on the wings and on the west end of the main building, and as seen as he had the walls down he is said to have discovered a frightful state of affairs.

Phillips did not wait to talk about the matter at all when seen by a SUN reporter yesterday. He said that the building was in a bad way, but that even he had no idea how bad it was until he tore away the walls and got a chance to see on what the rest of the building de-

that even he had no idea how had it was untihe tore away the walls and got a chance to se
on what the rest of the building de
pended for support. Neither Superintend
ent Suyder nor any other man, he said
could have told the building's conditio
before the work of tearing down the wall
revealed it. It was perfectly natural, he said
to believe that all the school needed was a little
streagthening. Forther than this Me Intille to believe that all the school needed was a little strengthening. Further than this, Mr. Phillips said, he could not talk, although he did say that he had heard that the Building Department had become aware of the weakness of the building and were considering the condemnation of the whole structure.

At the Building Department it was said that Inspector Auld had reported that the building was very weak in certain parts, due because

was very weak in certain parts, due largely to an excavation in a lot in the rear. Further in-A general sum up of the weaknesses of the building was given to a Sux reporter yesterday by a resident of the neighborhood, a man whose name is among the first three on the petition, and a man who is able to talk intelligently on the subject, as he is a builder of experience himself.

name is among the Brst three on the potition, and a man who is able to take intelligently on the subject, as he is a builder of experience in this city." he said, "If that structure is parched up and thrown open in the fail to nearly three thousand school children. I have made a the continuation of the premises myself, three thousand school children. I have made a the little annuation of the premises myself, three thousand school children. I have made a the little annual of the premises myself, and I the resten from top to bottom, worse than any patients, and alleged strengthening in the world won't do that building a bit of good. It is retten from top to bottom, worse than any building I ever laid my eyes on before, and just so sure as 3,000 children are put in it this fall its going to come down with a crash.

"In the first place, take the front wall, the one facting on Eighty-seventh street. It is by actual measurement a full eight inches out of plumb, and limble to buckle and go crashing down into the street at any time. It is dangerous hearing the building. That is supposed to be in good shape, and compared with the rest of the building I don't know but what it is.

"Now hake the walls at the sides of the store a wint of the structure by four inches out of plumb, and on the rest of the building if don't know but what it is.

"Now hake the walls at the sides of the shift is going the world would be the structure, however, is in the beams and girders you can pack your finger through between the building are only carried by four inches of the place down. And yet some 3,000 children are to run up and down those staircases on both sides buckle back a full work and a sudden from time to time, any there is a the place where you can't stick a penchanic of the structure, however, is in the beams and girders, work, and as udden far would shake any staircases for the place down. And yet some such as the coulding in great numbers. This very the school of the carry the girders are resting on top of decayed wooden girde

The columns that earry the girders are resting on top of decayed wooden girders without proper dowels, and if one of them gave away the whole place would come down with a crash. "Do you know it takes on an average of a week or more to tear down an ordinary building? Well, I think I could bring that whole structure to earth in less than three hours, Just pull one of hie first floor columns away and it's good-by to the whole place. And yet these very columns are resting on nothing but the ams of rotten wood, which you could pick to places with your fingers."

SISTER CARMELITA'S WILL, Her Nephew Renews His Contest for a Share of the Estate. After an adjournment of seven months the

ontest over the will of Mary Frances Baker. known to Catholics as Sister Carmelita, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Sister Carmelita died in August, 1895, when she was forty-seven years old and had been a Sister of Charity for more than twenty-five years. Her parents came to this country from Ireland and her father acquired a large fortune as a contractor. Miss Baker became a Sister of Charity when she was 18 years old, taking the name of Sister Carmelita. For several years name of Sister Carmelita. For several years she was a teacher in St. Peter's Academy, Staten Island; later, she went to the Old Laddies' flome in West Fifteenth street, and was for several years prior to her death Sister supernor of that institution. Six left an estate valued at from \$10x,000 to \$200,000. By a will dated Feb. 27, 1800, all this property was devised to her niese, Mary Sullivan. The contest is brought by itchard Homessy, a nephew of Sister Carmelita, who says he should have had a share of the property. He alleges that his annt was of unsound mind at the time of her death, and in support of this allegation and a charge of incluse induced the fact that she did not subscribe her name to the will but made a mark, although she was a well-culturated

The contest first came in for trial before Sur-ogate Fitzeraid last November. At that time Vallam J. Lardner, one of the executors, testi-ed that Sister tarmelia was of sound and dis-osing mind at the time she executed her will be expanied the signing by mars by testifying that at the time the will was executed Sister armelita was too beryous to form the letters of per tame. nume. ich the case was called yesterday Julius

When the case was called yesterday Julius M. Mayer of contrast for the contestant, called baser Ephrial, a Stater of Charity to the witness stand. She testified that her name was Elia foncy and she had been a Sister of Charity share 1805. She said that it was in 1875 that alle first met Sister carmelita when they were beth reachers in St. Peter's Academy at New by aption, Staten Island. Sister Enhrial testined that she called on Sister Carmelita several times at St. Joseph's Home in 1875, and considered that she was irrational at that time.

After recess Sister Ephrial was cross-examined, but did not change her testimony. The case was adjourned until to-day.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN. Sir Augustus Harris, who died on Monda

in London, made two visits to this country, but he could never persuade the American public to take him seriously, and his appearance before the curtain when an opera company of his sang here last autumn was regarded as so humorous a proceeding that it grite obscured the new opera in which the English singers appeared. Sir Augustus's extraordinary dress suit, his demeanor, and, above all, his speech, were so much discussed, and in a tone not flatering to the British manager, that the opera came in for very much less notice than it would therwise have received. Sir Augustus's first appearance here at the Waldorf Hotel two years ago astenished the reporters who went up to interview him. His clothes were always re-markable, and his jowelry abundant, and luxirious. He always said that the manner in which he had been received here did not affect his firm purpose to become actively connected with American theatricals, and it was an ambition of his to have his own companies acting in this country. It was with this object in view that he made his trips to this country, and he learned randly that New York was not to be satisfied with anything less ambitious than London received, and was, moreover, in ertain respects, more difficult to please than he audiences in the British metropolis. Before he came to New York he had been seenstemed to the most serious and respectful treatment from the press, and in England he was always solemnly accepted at his own somewhat inflated valuation. He was particularly proud of his achievements as a dramatist, and few plays were ever produced under his direction which did not acknowledge him as a part author. A version of Dumas's "Dontse," played here last winter, bore his name as one of the adapters, although doubtless he was no more concerned in putting the play into English than through the fact that he owned the English rights to the Dumas plays. He was probably the most conspicuous figure in English theatrical and musical enterprise, and there is already speculation as to who will take his place as the impression of Covent Garden. Col. Henry Mapleson may abandon his alleged "Imperial Opera" scheme when there is opportunity to become connected with an actual undertaking place at the London opera house seems possible. Sir Augustus Harris did during recent seasons not a little to advance the interests of English composers, and the int of noveltles sing at Covent Gardee within the past few years includes a number of operas that were the work of native composers. This year he had commenced a season of opera that were the work of native composers. This year he had commenced a season of opera in English which alternated with the French and Italian sories. Probably the most notable figure in English amusements since Sir Augustus Harris's death is George Edwardes, a speculative manager, who controls a large number of companies and seat's some of them over here. He represents in English theatricals the type directly opposed to the London actor-managers, who complain bitterly of their difficulty in holding their own against the speculators. Sir Augustus was some what more than merely a speculator tomed to the most serious and respectful treatment from the press, and in England he was was somewhat more than merely a specwas somewhat more than merely a speciment in amusements, as his own stage experience had given him a training in the actual duties of an actor and stage manager. His own productions of melodrama at the Drnry Lane Theatre were fine examples of his skill in this field.

was so popular as an article of dress, and, apart from its present vogue for women's wear, new uses for the material have been discovered, Men's underwear, to an extent never equalled before, has become plaid and gayly colored, and the last word in smart underclothing is the colored bandanna. Socks are made to match the underwear, and bandanna handkerchiefs for men's use are seen in all the shous that im port what is newest in men's dress. These bandannas come from England, which started several years ago the fashion of gayly colored linen neckties, which has spread now from those who make it a point to take up such new things first to those who buy them after their popularity is established. Of course, bandanna pajamas have also arrived, and the Oriental silks which have been for a long time oriental slike which have been for a long time worn in scarfs are now sharing with the colored cotton goeds the reputation of being what is best and newest in men's underwear. These are of dark red, blue, and green, in small Eastern patterns, and they are inexpensive enough to be likely for some time yet to retain their present exclusiveness. The well-dressed man nowadays is likely to conceal underdressed man nowadays is likely to conceal under ressed man nowadays is likely to concess iscreet and conventional outer garme nost brilliantly colored raiment the dashed unseen. Women have sti monopoly of bandanna for outside blushed unseen. Women have stimmonopoly of bandanna for outside and while it is common enoughter waista it has yet to appear if form of a man's shirt. An interestivelopment in this article of men's wear ready commenced, and as it makes for and convenience the outcome will be with interest. The unstarched shirts and and linen that have been worn no

with their friends who were always about the building in great numbers. This year the sidewalk in front of Abbey's Theatre has been the summer roots of the actors congregated in New York, and all day the crowd stateds in front of the building. Somebody inquired one day of a clerk in the drug store on the corner what those people did all day, and he answered that, after an observation a month, he had been unable to discover what theydid.

"All they seem to do is just to stand there," was the only explanation he would make. The removal of the burlesque companies and the theatrical agencies will, of course, carry along the actors. In Twenty eighth street there are a number of less ambitious offices devoted to theatrical exchanges and music stores, and here all day there is an endless noise of pianos and singing. In addition to the reacursals there are new songs-for which variety actors are constantly rehearsing to be tried, and if the neighbors were not prepared and did not know what to expect, their sufferings would be acute. But in most of these buildings to be buildings the occupants contribute about equally to the hubbub. occupants contribute about equally to the hub bub. The two or three scores of wheelmen and wheelwomen who were enjoying a spin in the

early dawn and had stopped at Clarement as part of the regular programme, about 6 o'clock the other morning, were witnesses of an un-usual incident on the river. One of the big Albany steamers was a nashing down the river to her dock and the bicyclists who were watching her could hear distinctly the rhythenio beat of her paddies on the water, Suddenly the thrash of the paddles stopped and the steamer drifted. Then it began again, but this time with the engines reversed. There was no visible commotion on the steamer and no apparent reason for her stopping. Gradically she lost headway, stopped, and began to go astern, lie fore the steamer began to go astern she had gone about a mile cown the river from where she was when the naddle wheels were first stopped. She backed up this mile and then the watching higher riders saw a small heat cleared new. Not one of them the afternoon batters there was an account of the attempt of a man to commutsuicide by jumping overboard from the albany steamer that morning off the firant
monument. He will have to tri a different
method the next time, for he can refrown. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THE DAY. 4 30 | Sun sets 7 35 | Moon rises. Bandy Hook, 724, Gov. Island, 751 | Hell Gate, 9 00

Arrived-Wednesday, June 24. ate of Nebraska, Brown, Moville. rerra, Poble, Gibraliar,
ucatan, Reynolds, Progreso,
aleatic, From Queenstown,
residen, Langreuter, Bremen,
ocationias, James, Gibraliar,
anama, from Havana,
antuit, Howes, Boston,
enelactor, Townsend, Philadelphia,
hic, Boggs, Philadelphia,
id Fomilion, Blakeman, Norfolk. n. Blakeman, Norfolk. Ship Tacoma, from Liverpool. Bark Neptune, Small, Demerara. [For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ha Maastam, from New York, at Rotterdam. Hs Circassia, from New York, at Moville,

BIORTED. Sa New York, from New York for Southampton passed Hurst Castle.
Ss Buffalo, from New York for Hull passed Prawle Point, Saliso Marie, from Rotterdam for New York, named Scilly Islanda.

ESILED FROM FOREIGN FORTS.

Sa Obdam, from Rotterdam for New York.
Sa Reechdene, from Falermo for New York.
Sa Kim Branch, from carry for New York.
Sa Aurania, from Queenstown for New York.
Sa Lackawanna, from Liverpool for New York.
Sa Lackawanna, from Liverpool for New York.
Sa Lackawanna, from Liverpool for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail To day Fuerst Bismarck, Pl'm'th. 8:00 A. M. City of Augusta, Savannah 11:00 A. E. Sail To-morrow. State of Nebraska, Glasgow Rio Grande, Brunswick.... Sail Saturday, June 27. Ombria, Liverpool 5:30 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre 9:00 A. M.
Aller, Bretnen. 6:30 A. M.
Werra, Genon. 8:00 A. M.
Anchorla, Glassow. 10:00 A. M.
Anserdain, Kotterdain. 7:00 A. M. 10:80 A. M. 0:80 A. M. 10:00 A. M. uri, Havana DECOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To-day.

Knickerb'ker, New Orleans Bremen... Bremen Amsterdam Wells City El Mar. Southampton Hverpool Hamburg Hamburg La Guavra June 1 June 1 June 1 June 2 June 2 June 2 Caracas City of Etrmingham. Due Saturday, June 97. ...Havre...... Glasgow... Nassau Colon June 16 June 18 June 26 June 26 Due Sunday, June 28. Rotterdam. Hull Bermuda Veendam. Ine Honday, June 29 There was never a time when the bandanus Genos Liverpool London Havana aratoga. Irue Tuesday, June 30. Paris Southampton Westernland Antwerp

Contractor Sues the City.

Justice Glegerich and a jury in Trial Term. Part V. of the Supreme Court, yesterday tried a suit brought by William G. Horgan against the city to recover \$20,943.18. Horgan alleges that on Jan. 14, 1893, he made a contract with the on Jan. 14, 1893, he made a contract with the city to remove the rubbish and excavate the pond in Central Park bordering on Fifty-ninth street. He says that owing to the outlet of the pond being plurged up he was unable to draw off the water and had to pump it through the wastless relies. overflow pipe.

MARRIED. LICHTENSTEIN-MILLER.-On Wednesday,

June 24, 1896, at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., by the Rev. Samuel Scoville, Emily Alice, daughted of Helen Miller, to William Lichtenstel

DIED.

BRISTOW.—In this city, on June 22, 1896, after a short illness, Benjamin H. Bristow, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Brick Church.

corner of 37th st, and 5th av., on Thursday, June 25, at 10 A. M. Piense omit flowers. OWENS .- Entered into rest at her late residence 31 West 126th st., Tuesday, June 23, at 1:30 P. M., Ellen Griffiths, withow of the late James E. Owens and beloved mother of Mrs. Frank Lahm

Funeral 4 P. M. Friday, June 26, at Utica, N. Y. SEPHTON.-Entered into rest on June 24, 1896, at New York city, John Samuel Sephton, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral private, from the residence of his nephews John W. and David G. Baird, 803 East 109th a Saturday, June 27. Services at 1 P. M. Interment

in Greenwood Cemetery. OOK FR.-On Tuesday, June 23, Barah Brown wife of Nathaniel Tooker. Funeral services on Thursday at 4 P. M., from her

late residence, 28 Evergreen place, Brick Church, N. J. Train from New York at 3 o'clock on D., L. and W. R. R. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery. Orange county, N. Y.

VAN LIEW.-Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 24. Mary A. Van Liew, widow of Henry F. Van Liew, in her 72d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 120 Warburton av., Yonkers, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Interment in family plot, Sing Sing. WILLIAMS .- At New Brighton S L on Wednes

day evening, June 24, Louisa Burnham, beloved wife of G. Cooke Williams, and daughter of the late Wellington Clapp. Funeral services on Friday afternoon, June 26, at 8 o'clock, at 10 4th st., New Brighton. Interment at Baltimore.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY, located on the Harime Hadroad, farty-eight minutes ride from the Grand Central Pepot. Office, in East 47d st.

Sperial Motices.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Astor Place. (Branches 426 5th Ave., 120 B'way.)
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ten blooks, which may be kept until October 1. Books
forwarded by mail or express to members out of town

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